Freeform Search

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Term: L25 NOT L20

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Search History

DATE: Sunday, August 05, 2007 Purge Queries | Printable Copy | Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L26	L25 NOT L20	6	L26
L25	L24 NOT L16	6	L25
L24	L23 and @ad<20020628	20	L24
L23	L22 and (DPI or "dry powder inhaler")	42	L23
L22	L17 and "tap density"	65	L22
L21	L17 same "tap density"	1	L21
L20	L19 NOT L16	6	L20
L19	L18 and @ad<20020628	6	L19
L18	L17 same (DPI or "dry powder inhaler")	12	L18
L17	(epinephrine or adrenaline)	14513	L17
DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L16	L15 and @ad<20020628	14	L16
L15	L14 and "tap density"	27	L15
L14	L13 and (DPI or "dry powder inhaler")	91	L14
L13	L12 and (epinephrine or adrenaline)	340	L13
L12	(424/46 or 424/489).ccls.	5621	L12
L11	(Jason near Summa) AND @pd>20060328	0	L11
L10	"Mei-Ling" near Pan	1	L10

L9	(Michael near Lipp) AND @pd>20061210	5	L9
L8	(Wen-I near Li) AND @pd>20060328	1	L8
L7	((Jeffrey near Hkrach) AND @pd>20061002) AND @pd>20070713	0	L7
L6	Karen near Fu	1	L6
L5	L4 and (epinephrine or adrenaline)	1	L5
L4	Elliot near Ehrich	9	L4
L3	(Mariko near Childs) AND @pd>20060328	0	L3
L2	((Giovanni near Caponetti) AND @pd>20070124) AND @pd>20070328	0	L2
L1	(Richard near Batycky) AND @pd>20061210	3	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

PALM INTRANET

Day : Sunday
Date: 8/5/2007
Time: 22:16:38

Inventor Name Search

Enter the **first few letters** of the Inventor's Last Name.
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Last Name	First Name	
Batycky	Richard	Search

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Childs	Mariko	Search

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Fu	Karen	Search

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Hrkach	Jeffrey	Search

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Li	Wen-I	Search

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Last Name	**First Name**	
Lipp	Michael	Search

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Last Name	First Name	
Pan	Mei-Ling	Search

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Date: 8/5/2007
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Last Name	First Name	
Summa	Jason	Search

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 23:08:54 ON 05 AUG 2007)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 23:09:16 ON
     05 AUG 2007
L1        241467 S (EPINEPHRINE OR ADRENALINE)
L2           575 S L1 (S) (PARTICLE OR PARTICULATE OR POWDER OR DPI OR (DRY(W)PO
L3             1 S L2 (S) (TAP(3A)DENSITY)
L4            10 S L2 AND (TAP(W)DENSITY)
L5            10 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6             9 S L5 NOT L3
L7          7284 S L1 AND (PARTICLE OR PARTICULATE OR POWDER OR DPI OR (DRY(W)PO
L8            58 S L7 AND (TAP(W)DENSITY)
L9            40 S L8 AND (SPRAY (8A) (DRY OR DRIED))
L10           14 S L9 AND (SINGLE (8A) (BREATH(2A)ACTIVAT?))
L11           14 DUPLICATE REMOVE L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12            9 S L11 NOT L5
L13            9 S L12 NOT L3

=> d que L2
L1        241467 SEA (EPINEPHRINE OR ADRENALINE)
L2           575 SEA L1 (S) (PARTICLE OR PARTICULATE OR POWDER OR DPI OR
                 (DRY(W) POWDER))


=> d que L7
L1        241467 SEA (EPINEPHRINE OR ADRENALINE)
L7          7284 SEA L1 AND (PARTICLE OR PARTICULATE OR POWDER OR DPI OR
                 (DRY(W) POWDER))
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L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

TI Inhalable epinephrine

AB The present invention is directed toward particles for delivery of epinephrine to the respiratory system and methods for treating a patient in need of epinephrine. The particles and respirable compositions comprising the particles of the present invention described herein comprise the bioactive agent epinephrine, or a salt thereof, as a therapeutic agent. The particles are preferably formed by spray drying. Preferably, the particles and the respirable compositions are substantially dry and are substantially free of propellents. In a preferred embodiment, the particles have aerodynamic characteristics that permit targeted delivery of epinephrine to the site(s) of action.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:100727 USPATFULL
TITLE: Inhalable epinephrine
INVENTOR(S): Batycky, Richard P., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Caponetti, Giovanni, Piacenza, ITALY
Childs, Mariko, Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Ehrich, Elliot, Lincoln, MA, UNITED STATES
Fu, Karen, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Hrkach, Jeffrey S., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Li, Wen-I, Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Lipp, Michael M., Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Pan, Mei-Ling, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Summa, Jason, Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004076588	A1	20040422	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-607571	A1	20030626	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-425349P	20021108	(60)
	US 2002-393007P	20020628	(60)
	US 2002-393716P	20020702	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Elmore Craig, P.C., 209 Main Street, North Chelmsford, MA, 01863
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 139
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 20 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4107
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Manufacture of particles for pulmonary drug delivery by carbon dioxide assisted nebulization
AB Methods of making porous particles by using carbon dioxide assisted nebulization (CAN) technology in combination with spray drying technologies are disclosed. As the mixture of carbon dioxide (CO.sub.2) and the solvent with drug matrix is expanded through the nebulizer to atmospheric conditions, the resulting aerosol contains fine micro-bubbles and/or micro-droplets that contains dissolved CO.sub.2 which is co-currently fed into a spray drying chamber.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and apparatus for producing dry particles
AB Method and apparatus for producing dry particles. Two liquid components are combined in a static mixer, atomized into droplets, and the droplets dried to form dry particles. Use of the static mixer enables incompatible liquid components to be rapidly and homogeneously combined. The present invention optimizes process conditions for increasing and controlling particle porosity. The present invention also allows for optimization of particle size in real-time during particle production.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Low dose pharmaceutical powders for inhalation
AB The invention relates to a method of delivering an agent to the pulmonary system of a compromised patient, in a single breath-activated step, comprising administering a particle mass comprising an agent from an inhaler containing less than 5 milligrams of the mass, wherein at least about 50% of the mass in the receptacle is delivered to the pulmonary system of a patient. The invention also relates to receptacles containing the particle mass and the inhaler for use therein.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Inhalation device and method
AB Inhalation device and associated method for facilitating inhalation by a patient of powder medicaments contained in a receptacle. The inhalation device has a chamber for receiving the receptacle. A ring is circumferentially coupled to an inner surface of the chamber to achieve a higher reproducible emitted dose of medicament from the receptacle. The inhalation device also includes an improved implement for puncturing the receptacle, requiring less force and experiencing fewer failures. The inhalation device also includes a means for indicating readiness.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Inhalation device and method
AB Inhalation device and associated method for facilitating inhalation by a patient of powder medicaments contained in a receptacle. The inhalation device has a chamber for receiving the receptacle. A ring is circumferentially coupled to an inner surface of the chamber to achieve a higher reproducible emitted dose of medicament from the receptacle. The inhalation device also includes an improved implement for puncturing the receptacle, requiring less force and experiencing fewer failures. The inhalation device also includes a means for indicating readiness.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and apparatus for producing dry particles
AB Method and apparatus for producing dry particles. Two liquid components are combined in a static mixer, atomized into droplets, and the droplets dried to form dry particles. Use of the static mixer enables incompatible liquid components to be rapidly and homogeneously combined. The present invention optimizes process conditions for increasing and controlling particle porosity. The present invention also allows for optimization of particle size in real-time during particle production.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and apparatus for producing dry particles
AB Method and apparatus for producing dry particles. Two liquid components are combined in a static mixer, atomized into droplets, and the droplets dried to form dry particles. Use of the static mixer enables incompatible liquid components to be rapidly and homogeneously combined. The present invention optimizes process conditions for increasing and controlling particle porosity. The present invention also allows for optimization of particle size in real-time during particle production.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Inhalation device and method
AB Inhalation device and associated method for facilitating inhalation by a patient of powder medicaments contained in a receptacle. The inhalation device has a chamber for receiving the receptacle. A ring is circumferentially coupled to an inner surface of the chamber to achieve a higher reproducible emitted dose of medicament from the receptacle. The inhalation device also includes an improved implement for puncturing the receptacle, requiring less force and experiencing fewer failures. The inhalation device also includes a means for indicating readiness.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Aliginate particle formulation
AB Gelled alginate particles suitable for administration by needleless injection are loaded with a pharmacologically active agent and have a mean mass aerodynamic diameter of from 0.1 to 250 μm and an envelope density of from 0.1 to 2.5 g/cm.sup.3.

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Control of process humidity to produce large, porous particles
AB Spray dried particles having specified aerodynamic characteristics are produced by atomizing a liquid feed and contacting the liquid feed with a drying gas, such as, for example, air or nitrogen. The humidity of the drying gas is controlled to a value, expressed, for instance, as dew point, which is known to produce particles having a specified tap density or aerodynamic diameter. Particles having a volume median geometric diameter greater than about 5 microns and a tap density less than about 0.4 g/cm.sup.3 are preferred.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Pulmonary delivery in treating disorders of the central nervous system
AB A method for treating a disorder of the central nervous system includes administering to the respiratory tract of a patient a drug which is delivered to the pulmonary system, for instance to the alveoli or the deep lung. The drug is administered at a dose which is at least about two-fold less than the dose required by oral administration. Particles that include the drug can be employed. Preferred particles have a tap density of less than about 0.4 g/cm.sup.3. In addition to the medicament, the particles can include other materials such as, for example, phospholipids, amino acids, combinations thereof and others.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Pulmonary delivery in treating disorders of the central nervous system
AB A method for treating a disorder of the central nervous system includes administering to the respiratory tract of a patient a drug which is delivered to the pulmonary system, for instance to the alveoli or the deep lung. The drug is administered at a dose which is at least about two-fold less than the dose required by oral administration. Particles that include the drug can be employed. Preferred particles have a tap density of less than about 0.4 g/cm.sup.3. In addition to the medicament, the particles can include other materials such as, for example, phospholipids, amino acids, combinations thereof and others.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Pulmonary delivery for levodopa
AB In one aspect, the invention is related to a method of treating a patient with Parkinson's disease, the method including administering to the respiratory tract of the patient particles that include more than about 90 weight percent (wt %) of levodopa. The particles are delivered to the patient's pulmonary system, preferably to the alveoli or the deep lung.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Pulmonary delivery in treating disorders of the central nervous system
AB A method for treating a disorder of the central nervous system includes administering to the respiratory tract of a patient a drug which is delivered to the pulmonary system, for instance to the alveoli or the deep lung. The drug is administered at a dose which is at least about two-fold less than the dose required by oral administration. Particles that include the drug can be employed. Preferred particles have a tap density of less than about 0.4 g/cm.sup.3. In addition to the medicament, the particles can include other materials such as, for example, phospholipids, amino acids, combinations thereof and others.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Inhalable formulations for sustained release
AB The present invention is based, in part, on the unexpected discovery

that aerosol particle formulations for pulmonary delivery of a therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic agent comprising an asymmetric phospholipid exhibit sustained release and/or sustained action of the agent. In some embodiments, as an alternative to one or more asymmetric phospholipids or in addition to one or more asymmetric phospholipids, the instant particles comprise one or more glycerol fatty acid esters. The present invention is directed to spray dried non-polymeric particles for pulmonary delivery and sustained release of a therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic agent and methods for delivery of said particles to the pulmonary system, the particles comprising a therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic agent and an asymmetric phospholipid and/or one or more glycerol fatty acid esters. In one embodiment, the particles comprise a combination of phospholipids wherein at least one of the phospholipids is an asymmetric phospholipid. In another embodiment, the particles comprise one or more phospholipids and one or more glycerol fatty acid esters.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Pulmonary delivery in treating disorders of the central nervous system
AB A method of pulmonary delivery of a medicament, for example a dopamine precursor or a dopamine agonist, which includes administering to the respiratory tract of a patient in need of rescue therapy particles comprising an effective amount of a medicament. The particles are delivered to the pulmonary system and are released into the blood stream and delivered to the medicament's site of action in a time sufficiently short to provide the rescue therapy. In addition to the medicament, the particles can include other materials such as, for example, phospholipids, amino acids, combinations thereof and others. Preferred particles have a tap density of less than about 0.4 g/cm.sup.3.

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Control of process humidity to produce large, porous particles
AB Spray dried particles having specified aerodynamic characteristics are produced by atomizing a liquid feed and contacting the liquid feed with a drying gas, such as, for example, air or nitrogen. The humidity of the drying gas is controlled to a value, expressed, for instance, as dew point, which is known to produce particles having a specified tap density or aerodynamic diameter. Particles having a volume median geometric diameter greater than about 5 microns and a tap density less than about 0.4 g/cm.sup.3 are preferred.

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
TI Pulmonary delivery in treating disorders of the central nervous system
AB A method for treating a disorder of the central nervous system includes administering to the respiratory tract of a patient a drug which is delivered to the pulmonary system, for instance to the alveoli or the deep lung. The drug is administered at a dose which is at least about two-fold less than the dose required by oral administration. Particles that include the drug can be employed. Preferred particles have a tap density of less than about 0.4 g/cm.sup.3. In addition to the medicament, the particles can include other materials such as, for example, phospholipids, amino acids, combinations thereof and others.